

Compound Waxing

Potential Environmental Impacts:

Whether a hull is slightly oxidized or heavily oxidized and stained, whether a one or two step process is required to improve the luster of the hull, there are few environmental impacts from compounding and waxing a hull. Basic pollution prevention techniques and proper management of the substances used to restore fiberglass hulls will help keep waxes and cleaners out of the environment.

Legal Requirements:

- Most stain removers, rubbing compounds, and waxes are not hazardous materials, although some have hazardous constituents. If any of the products you use contain hazardous ingredients; you must determine if the waste materials that are generated are hazardous [40 CFR 262.11; RCRA §22a-449(c)-102(a)(2)(A)]. If they are hazardous, they must be managed as described in Appendix B.
- If there is a stormwater discharge from your facility, you may have to register for a *General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activity* (“Stormwater General Permit”). See Appendix F for more information.

Best Management Practices:

- ✦ Check all product MSDSs and purchase those which are non-hazardous.
- ✦ Conduct compounding and waxing away from the water.
- ✦ If possible, use phosphate free, biodegradable and non-toxic soap when prepping a hull. When removing tough stains, use only as much stain remover as necessary, or use a more abrasive rubbing or polishing compound.
- ✦ Manage used rags and buffing pads as described in the “Rags” fact sheet.

Checklist for Clean Marina Certification:

No Clean Marina certification criteria specific to compound waxing.